

Dr. J. M. G. Dispatch

DAILY—WEEKLY—SUNDAY.

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THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1907.

Mystery on all sides! And faith the only star in this darkness and uncertainty.—Amiel.

Government Expenditures.

Senator Rayner, of Maryland, in speaking of the doling of Congress, said:

"The principal measures passed were, of course, the appropriation bills. The appropriations are high, enormously high, and beyond anything that they ought to be. The committee on the subject of the doling of Congress, which is a matter of government extravagance is abroad, and it is hard to tell when the limit will be reached. Millions upon millions of dollars could be easily saved if re-arrangement and economy were the order of the day."

"In this one respect, at least, I always think that Democratic administrations that have guarded the public expenditures are preferable to Republican administrations that have not been influenced by any motives of public economy. The people some day will wake up to this situation, and they will demand with no uncertain voice that their money must not be dissipated and squandered in the unsystematic manner that it is, without rule, method or reason."

The fact is that the government collects in taxes much more money than it needs. With its enormous revenues, there is always danger of a surplus, and appropriations are extravagant in order to keep the surplus down. The Republicans know very well that if they were economical, the people would soon see that taxation is unnecessarily high and would insist upon a reduction. That would mean tariff reform; and now the secret is out. Extravagance is necessary to the maintenance of the Dingley tariff. Will the taxpayers never get their eyes open?"

A Doctor's View of the Negro.

Dr. John N. Upshur, of this city, has reprinted in pamphlet, for the benefit of his friends, the text of an article on the future of the negro, which he originally published in the *Charlotte Medical Journal*. The article is written from a doctor's point of view, and deals mainly with the physical side of the negro question. Dr. Upshur says that the factors influencing the future of the negro race are race suicide, venereal diseases, nervous diseases, tuberculosis, and, back of these, environment, "upon which foundation depends everything." He affirms that negro children are deficient in stamina, many of them tuberculous, and that others perish as the result of indolence and indisciplined feeding during the early years of life. He believes that accurate statistics would show that the preponderant mortality is among the younger negroes, indicating that the "seed corn" of the race is perishing. He deduces from this that the longevity of the race is growing progressively less.

"To my mind," he proceeds, "there is no question of the fact that the stamina of the negro has failed, his resistant power to the deplorable effect of serious disease is growing less; when he gets seriously sick he dies."

He points out that, whereas a crazy negro before the war was about unknown, the asylum for negro insane in Virginia is filled to its capacity; and that whereas a case of pulmonary consumption during slavery days in a full-blooded negro was rare, tuberculosis in every form is now the great enemy of the negro race.

"The picture is pitiable and not overdrawn," says he in conclusion. "The best of the race are making a struggle creditable both to their heads and hearts to uplift their race, but it can only retard the end for a fractional part. The handwriting is on the wall, the ever-recurring history of the going under of the inferior race, before the stronger and more dominant white race, is inevitable. Not education or any other factor can withstand the inevitable result, and future generations will, I firmly believe, see the fate of the negro similar to that of the red man."

Dr. Upshur's statements of fact are not to be controverted, but his forecast is merely speculative and hardly a fair deduction from his own premises. He says that the best of the negro race are making a struggle creditable both to their heads and hearts to uplift their race. They may not succeed in lifting up that class of negroes who are diseased in body and morals; but in the struggle they will lift up themselves. It will be a case of the survival of the fittest, and there is nothing in the prospect to discourage

the good and industrious negro. To the contrary, there is in it everything for his encouragement, so far as his own welfare is concerned. If the degenerates in the race should die out, the negro problem would be solved.

Giving and Receiving.

Mr. John D. Rockefeller "guesses" that the statement about the tremendous gift he is going to make to the cause of education was "considerably expanded."

We thought it had already been decided that Mr. Rockefeller would give millions to education, and that the only question yet to be decided was the question of distribution. That is a question which Mr. Rockefeller should seriously consider.

If he proposes to do good, he should make gracious gifts without embarrassing conditions. He must not seek to build monuments to himself nor to endow colleges already established with the proviso that he, or his chosen representatives, shall direct the policy of the college or the education of its students. That looks too much like an investment for a purpose; that looks too much like an attempt to subsidize all colleges receiving Rockefeller aid; and we prefer that every college in the South should close its doors rather than submit to such humiliation and degradation.

The Times-Dispatch has never abused Mr. Rockefeller, but his most ardent admirers can hardly claim for him that he is an exemplar for the young, or that his methods of doing business are models for college students. If Mr. Rockefeller has repented since he was up to his neck in Standard Oil; if he has in any manner modified his views on the subject of money-getting, he has not notified the public. In fact, all the outgivings which we have seen from him are in the nature of self-justification. Having accumulated a great fortune, however, his ambition in that direction seems to have been gratified, and now he is giving away a portion of his accumulations. But if reports be true, his ruling passion is as strong as ever. If reports be true, he will invest in colleges in order that he may have a voice in their management. That is business, but it is not gracious-giving, and that is the point of issue. If Mr. Rockefeller should offer an unconditional gift to any college, North or South, leaving the trustees free to invest the money and disburse the income as they please, the college thus favored could, and doubtless would, accept the tender and be thankful. But no college of respectability would accept a present with humiliating attachments. There is a grace of giving, but gracious-receiving implies gracious-giving. Mr. Rockefeller.

Southern Railroad Rates.

Mention was made in these columns at a meeting of the Trunk Line Association in Baltimore the Southern railroads had united in a demand for an advance in freight rates throughout the schedules, and that they would insist upon such demand in opposition to the reported unwillingness of lines north of Washington to assent to a smaller increase. This report was subsequently denied by Mr. L. Green, freight traffic manager of the Southern Railway Company, who stated that the Southern roads were not represented at the alleged meeting of the Trunk Line Association, and furthermore that they had not at such meeting or any other meeting proposed an advance of ten per cent. throughout the schedules of freight rates.

Be that as it may, those who have watched the reports of earnings of Southern roads for some time past have reached the conclusion that an advance in rates is inevitable. The gross earnings are holding up, but the cost of operation has so greatly increased as to make alarming reductions in net earnings. It is not believed, however, that there will be sweeping advances. In many cases the rates are high enough to yield a reasonable profit; in other cases the rates are abnormally low. This means that the roads should readjust their schedules, and that is doubtless what they will do.

Harmony in Boston.

The Boston Globe of Tuesday morning says:

"The resignation by Dr. Henry Van Dyke of the Murray professorship at Princeton, is undoubtedly a bad thing for Princeton; but if it means that Dr. Van Dyke is to write and publish more hereafter, it will be a good thing for the public."

The Boston Herald of the same morning observes:

Dr. Henry Van Dyke's retirement from Princeton is a great loss to that university; but of it means that he desires to devote more time to the making of literature, the world at large will be the gainer."

This seems to make it about unanimous. Great minds were ever wont to operate in similar channels, and every mind in Boston is a great one. To Dr. Henry Van Dyke, who has hit Princeton a buffet by resigning his chair there, but who means to do the proper thing by the rest of us in this matter of literature, we cheerfully commend the Hub as a place of future residence.

The Ethics of Communism.

Alfred Noyes, the founder of the Shakers, used to say that no communistic experiment could succeed without a religious basis.—New York World.

The books all say that Anna Lee was the founder of the Shakers, and we confess our ignorance as to Alfred Noyes. But whoever he was or is, he spoke the truth when he said that no communistic experiment could succeed without a religious basis. He did not go far enough, however. No communistic experiment can succeed without true religion as its guiding principle and rule of conduct, unless every member of the community be saturated with the doctrine of Christianity. There must be no selfishness or self-seeking. There must be no striving one with another. There must be no ambition in

any man to outstrip his neighbor. Each must be willing to contribute to the best of his ability, and the strong must be willing to share equally with the weak. Nor must there be any holding back, as in the case of Ananias and his wife Sapphira. All must bring the whole of their possessions and lay them at the Apostle's feet; and those who bring much must take potluck with those who bring nothing.

The man of family who is able to give his wife and children the luxuries of life must be so charitable that he is willing to deny them what he could afford as an independent worker and reduce luxuries to mere necessities or comforts, in order that the wife and children of his less prosperous neighbor may have better things than he as an independent worker could provide, and the wife and children of the self-sacrificing man must be of the same mind.

That is the ethics and philosophy of communism. When men and women arrive at that state of perfection communism will be entirely practical; but by that time the millennium will have come.

Mr. Gould's Overture.

The letter of Mr. Frank Jay Gould to Mr. Alfred B. Williams, editor of the News Leader, in good taste and temper. Mr. Gould says that he is sincerely fond of Richmond, and we can assure him that Richmond has a very kind regard for him. We hope that his investments here may be profitable and that he may become more and more identified with Richmond as time passes.

We can assure him that if he will always deal fairly with Richmond he may be sure of getting a square deal from the city and the people.

We can further assure him that the Mayor has no intention or disposition to shoot him.

As for his Belle Isle property, it is very valuable, and we wish that the city owned it. Apart from the water-power, it is an ideal spot for a park and could be made one of the most attractive resorts in this community.

Mr. Gould's offer to sell is, frankly, not as yet generously made, and if the city really desires to purchase, the way to negotiation is wide open. It seems to be up to the Mayor.

"Men to-day are better than their predecessors," says Senator Bob Taylor, with the pleasant consciousness that the predecessors are not in position to call on him for proof.

Mr. Fairbanks is now very busy developing his boom in the Northwest. This pastime hurts nobody and serves to keep the gentleman out of mischief.

It is said that an average man needs 1,600 pounds' weight of food every year. No one could maintain, however, that Secretary Taft is an average man.

Many a man who started the year on the water-wagon now carries around a badly congealed protoplasm. You know what we mean, Dr. Wiley.

As to that Panama contract, it does look as though Mr. Roosevelt, catching Mr. Oliver looking the other way, had snatched it out of his hand.

Now the mental condition of H. Thaw is authoritatively described as "the paralytic form of insanity adolescence." He ought to be ashamed of himself.

Statisticians figure that it will take 473 gentlemen of the dimensions of T. C. Platt to fill the seat just vacated by Senator Spooner.

George Von L. Meyer is now Uncle Sam's head postman. If your mail doesn't reach you promptly, call George up, then 'down.

Abe Ruef, San Francisco's indicted boss, has fled, which ought to prove among the happiest events in that city's history.

Leslie M. Shaw is now being addressed as "Mr. President," but it is not the brand that he once pinned his eyes to.

Guinevere J. is informed that Archie Roosevelt is suffering from diphtheria, not son-spots, as she imagines.

And, whatever you do, don't be beguiled into taking any mollicoldder-ol.

Do you begin to see now why they are called March hares?

A Card from Captain Lamb.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
 Sir,—Your Washington correspondent makes a statement touching the Virginia delegation in Congress that is misleading.

They have not been divided on important issues, save one hundred and thirty-three on the question of the Third Virginia District felt constrained to vote in opposition to the views of the majority.

On the question of minority leader for the Sixtieth Congress they are unanimously divided, as are many other delegations. In this matter they are influenced in part by personal feelings, recognizing the fact that either one of the candidates will make a good leader.

Three will vote for Williams and three for DeArmond. It is not certain how the remaining two will vote. There is a vacancy in the Eighth District; so the "other" vote has been given to DeArmond is clearly a mistake.

Your correspondent says: "It is a fact which must be recognized by the members of the Virginia delegation themselves that their failure to pull together makes the delegation from the Old Dominion second in the Virginia delegation."

This is a great mistake that should not go to the country unchallenged. The Congressional Record will prove the contrary. The various bills of a public and private character that have been enacted into law through the efforts of the Virginia Representatives show that they are not "sadly lacking in influence."

Three of these Representatives are ranking and leading minority members on important appropriation committees, while every one of them has a record for diligence in public business not exceeded by any delegation in Congress.

Reference might be made to the able reports from their respective committees of Jones, Glass and Flood, which speeches on the floor have won him regular attendance and his knowledge of parliamentary law proves every day that he is not "lacking in influence."

The consummation of the Jamestown Exposition enterprise, and particularly the security of the water power, show from Congress, shows the power of influence to a degree that has not been witnessed in Congress for years. Mr. Maynard was backed up in his zeal and earnestness by Representatives from Virginia who worked quietly but with great effectiveness in furthering the ends they had in view.

There is more unity of feeling and action in the Virginia delegation in Congress than there has been for ten years. They are not automata—on essential issues they stand together—on non-essentials they differ. It is perfectly natural that they should differ on a minor question of leadership of the minority. Like the minority, they are hard to lead. They believe in the personal initiative.

You are a diligent correspondent.
 Richmond, Va. JOHN LAMB.

Rhymes for To-Day

March Airs.
 MARCH is a lion and March is a lamb.
 March is the Svo. zoology:
 Divit a bit does she reek what she am,
 Divit a bit for apology.

March is a dove with a ladylike coo,
 Starting one's mind hinking voraciously;
 March is a thress eloped from the Zoo,
 Biting, and biting infernally.

Now she is mild as a church lemonade,
 Sweet as a handful of jessamine,
 Now she's as sharp as a scimitar blade
 (Night before last was a specimen).

Here she's a zephyr and there she's a blast,
 Now—by me soul!—she's cyclonic!
 Then—there she stands ere a minute is past,
 Shilling again, quite ironical.

March you're as dekle as Ladies, it seems,
 Changing like any chameleon—
 Why need you always rush off to extremes,
 Piling up Ossa on Pelion?

Why need you switch from a kiss to a slam?
 Why be so teasing and badger?
 Why can't you be just a lion or lamb?
 Why must you be a "megnerie?"

*Authorized by special license from the Poets' Union, countersigned Alfred Austin. H. S. H.

MERELY JOKING.

Used to a Different Kind.
 "That Englishman doesn't like our climate."
 "And our air is like wine, too."
 "Well, we must remember that he comes from London, where the atmosphere is more or less mixed with Washington Herald."

Their Hallucination.
 Physician: "The majority of my patients are victims of a peculiar hallucination."
 Druggist: "Indeed! What is the nature thereof?"
 Physician: "They seem to think I have been any earthly use for money."—Ulster Observer.

That's All.
 "I don't see why you make such hard work of shopping."
 She: "Of course you don't!" All you have to do is to O. K. the bills.—Detroit Free Press.

Prescription Was Incomplete.
 "What you want to do," said the druggist, as he handed the old lady the medicine, "is to take a dose of this after each meal."
 "Yes, sir," was the reply, "and will you please, tell me what I give her for it?"
 "Well, she's got to take it," said the druggist, "and she's got to take it."—Yonkers Statesman.

When Tommy Grows Up.
 Mother: "Tommy, little boys should be seen and not heard when taking their soup."
 Tommy: "How long will it be before I can take my soup like papa?"—Yonkers Statesman.

Furniture Extravagance.
 A Smith threw down his newspaper in disgust.
 "That's shameful," he exclaimed, "the way these people waste money on furniture. Here's an account of somebody giving Harvard \$300,000 for a new chair!"—Judge.

POINTS FROM PARAGRAPHERS.
 WHILE paying his respects to the mollycoddle the President might have uttered a few earnest words concerning the sink, the sink, the sink, the sink, the sink, and the cheap skates.—Chicago Tribune.

The American Ambassador has been invited to a state dinner to be given in his honor at the White House. It is sincerely hoped that the occasion may prove a pleasant blowout, and not a blow-up.—Washington Herald.

Those New Central officials who went over to the other side of the high-speed train not only demonstrated that they had the courage of their convictions, but also that they had the courage to avoid a conviction, if possible.—Indianapolis News.

It may have been adolescent insanity that allied Thaw, but in cities other than Pittsburgh a youth is not the mate of a lady, but a man, and the mate of a lady is a woman.—Chicago Tribune.

An English woman thinks the high temperature of the day is the cause of her nervousness. Come to think of it, did you ever hear of a duffer having a nervous attack?—Ulster Observer.

Congress feels that it cannot afford to authorize the building of a high-speed train not only demonstrated that they had the courage of their convictions, but also that they had the courage to avoid a conviction, if possible.—Indianapolis News.

It will be an inspiring sight when the nation's first-class fighting men beat their swords into shovels and start to digging the canal with them.—Baltimore American.

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OLD KENTUCKY'S FINE SHOWING

Commission Awards Contract for Building at Jamestown Exposition.

TO REPRODUCE BOONESBORO

All the Money Raised by Private Subscriptions—Success Assured.

Kentucky, which always refers proudly to the fact that she is the first daughter of Virginia, has formally decided to be represented at the Jamestown Exposition. A contract was awarded yesterday for the erection of the Kentucky State building. In addition there will be at the exposition an exhibit of the products and resources of the Blue Grass State. The mines and metallurgy building will contain an imposing exhibit of the varied minerals, clays and building stone of the State. In the States' exhibit building Kentucky will have 2,500 square feet of space, devoted to a display of agricultural and forestry products.

Let the Contract.
 They had been in the exposition city since last Sunday, and yesterday awarded a contract for the erection of the Kentucky Building. Mr. C. T. Holzclaw, of Hampton, the contractor who erected the Virginia Building at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, secured the contract for building the Kentucky home. It is said the building will cost in round numbers \$12,000, and an additional \$3,000 will be spent in equipment and furnishings.

Are Deeply Interested.
 The Kentuckians spoke favorably of the progress that had been made in exposition construction since their last visit to Norfolk, early in December. They declared that Kentucky would probably send to the Virginia exposition even more visitors than attended the World's Fair in St. Louis. Mr. Hoge is director of State building construction and Colonel Crump has charge of the forestry exhibit. Both are deeply interested in the project. Mr. Hoge is secretary of the commission and will be in charge of the State headquarters at the exposition.

People Give the Money.
 "Several members of our commission are natives of Virginia, and it is, indeed, a source of gratification to us to know positively that Kentucky is the world's fair held in the old Mother State," said Mr. Hoge to a Times-Dispatch reporter.

"We believe that our State will be recognized as being very much on the map at the exposition. There is further cause for gratification in the fact that this representation comes in the face of the failure of our General Assembly to provide funds for the work."

The money to bear the expense of building erection and maintenance comes from the contributions of our citizens. We asked the people of Kentucky to subscribe \$40,000 for the purpose of erecting a building. The campaign for funds is being conducted under the direction of the vice-president of our State Commission, Mr. John B. Atkinson, of Barlington.

"We feel that Virginia shall not be disgraced by the showing made by her daughter. In the first place, Kentucky has been given the ideal site for the kind of a building we purpose erecting. The Kentucky building will be within a stone's throw of the waters of Hampton Road, and will be flanked by the river on one side and the sea on the other, an elegant piece of ground some 500 acres.

Fort at Boonesboro.
 "It is to be known as the new Fort at Boonesboro. The structure will be a replica of the fort erected by Daniel Boone on the Kentucky River in 1775. In all it will be six stories high, with three or four smaller structures, reaching almost the dignity of castles. Logs shipped from Kentucky will be used exclusively. The first car of logs arrived on the same day we reached Norfolk. Nine other cars are to follow. In addition, we have a car of clap-boards, which will be used in constructing the cabin roofs. A car of poles, for the building of the stockade of the fort, will come from the very spot on which the original fort stood."

"Two cabins, each twenty feet square, will furnish the main building for the fort. These will be connected under one roof, the intervening space being twenty feet square. Forces will be sent to the full extent of the building on the land and sea sides. This double cabin is to be the assembly building, and here Kentuckians and their friends will gather during the seven months of the exposition. The highest cabin will be each be twenty feet square and two stories high. These are to be used as offices, and possibly for exhibit purposes, and will furnish the four corner blockhouses of the fort. A stockade four feet high will connect the cabins. Mr. Holzclaw will at once begin work on the building, and it will be ready on the opening day of the exposition."

Ahead of Boone.
 Mr. Hoge explained further that the building will be appropriately furnished as far as modern comfort and conveniences will permit.

Old history chairs and settees will be used in the main hall, and on the porches. There will be rag carpets on the floor and the con skin will hang beside the door. The tables and mantle trees will be reminders of pioneer days. But there will be electric lights and a piano, and a telephone, and the daily newspaper. "The shade of Daniel Boone may here be slightly shocked, but he would have had these things if he could," said one of the Kentucky delegation.

May Not Be Water.
 Then there is to be a well with the old-time "sweep" and bucket. The Kentuckians declined to guarantee that the well would be supplied with water. Many of the pine trees of the park in which the building is to be located will rise from within the stockade. Under these trees will be chairs and benches, and provision will be made in and about the building for 1,000 persons to be seated at one time. The public will be invited to use these grounds as a resting place, where lunches may be enjoyed. The building will be nearer to the water's edge than the structure of any other State represented at the exposition.

Christian Science Lecture.
 Mr. Edward Kimball, of Chicago, lecturer of the Church of Christ, Scientist, and formerly a teacher in the Metaphysical College, at Boston, will lecture at the Academy of Music at 4 P. M. Sunday. The address will be free and the public are invited.

Lecture to Hibernians.
 Mr. John B. Swift, a prominent Hibernian of Minneapolis, Minn., will deliver a lecture in the old Sacred Heart Church on Thursday evening, March 7th. Mr. Swift will have for his subject "Irish Art and Literature." All of the Hibernians of Richmond, and Goodwill, are given an opportunity to be present, and the public generally are invited. There will be no charge for admission.

William Hunter Bell, Norfolk; John Stewart Walker, Lynchburg; and Mrs. Daniel Harmon, Charlottesville, are among the Virginians at the Richmond.

Virginians at Murphy's are Elliott R. Booker, Farmville; Marvin J. Goodson, Danville; H. C. Berkeley, Danville; Roland E. Chase, Clintwood.

Mr. C. W. Dickinson, division superintendent of schools for Cumberland and Davidson counties, is at the Department of Education yesterday.

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